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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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CROP CONDITIONS IN ARGENTINA

A lack of rain reported for Argentina according to a cable to the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture has had a somewhat adverse effect on crops in general but has apparently not hurt the wheat crop, which is reported in good condition. Flaxseed generally is in fairly good condition, although slight damage is reported to the crop. The land is in poor condition for working which may affect the corn crop now being planted.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The British bacon market continued to strengthen during the week ended September 14. Danish Wiltshires averaged 44 cents per hundred pounds higher than for the preceding week. See page 413.

Easier conditions prevailed in the German pork market during the week ended September 14. Hog receipts reached one of the highest figures recorded this year, and the price at Berlin declined 95 cents per hundred pounds. See page 413.

A general advance in wool prices at London occurred at the opening of the current sales series as against closing rates of the preceding series. Advances ranged from 1 to 5 cents, with most of the increases around 1 to 2 cents per pound. Makers of price tops at Bradford have been able to obtain protective quotations following the rise in raw wool prices at London and Sydney, but there is little business. There is a fair business in crossbred tops at fully late rates. Prices for yarn and piece goods are firm. The export trade shows improvement.

The British barley market experienced a fair demand movement during the week ended September 15, with good quality lots rather scarce. Continental holders were reselling, and the United Kingdom was showing special interest in good Moravian grades. English best quality barley remains firm, while poorer grades are easier. Offerings are increasing slowly. Germany reports much weather damage, with qualities poor and offerings light.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINSWheat production

Thirty countries of the northern hemisphere reporting wheat production in 1927 estimate a total production of 2,834 million bushels, an increase of 5.5 per cent over 1926 when production in these countries amounted to 2,685 million bushels. Of this increase about 78 million bushels are in North America. See table, page 408.

Conditions in Canada during the month of August favored the growth of the wheat crop and the official estimate of production issued September 12 placed the wheat crop at 458,741,000 bushels as compared with the August forecast of 357,367,000 bushels and the final estimate for 1926 of 409,811,000 bushels. This estimate is second to only the crop of 474,199,000 bushels in 1923.

European production prospects

During the past week cables received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome report production in Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia and Austria all showing increases over last year. An estimate for the Netherlands is slightly below last year. Estimates have now been received from 21 European countries with a total production of 1,067 million bushels as compared with 1,016 million bushels in 1926. The first estimate of production in Sweden, received too late to be included in the table published in this issue, places production at 11,170,000 bushels as compared with 12,363,000 bushels in 1926.

European crop conditions

The production of winter wheat in Prussia for 1927 is 62,500,000 bushels and winter rye is 215,500,000 bushels, according to the official estimate of September 1 as cabled to the United States Department of Agriculture by Acting Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. In 1926 the production of winter wheat in Prussia was 53,500,000 bushels and rye was 191,000,000 bushels. During the past ten years the production of winter wheat in Prussia has ranged from 52 to 62 per cent of the total winter wheat crop of Germany and from 47 to 58 per cent of the total Germany winter and spring crop. During the same period the winter rye crop of Prussia has ranged from 66 to 77 per cent of the total German crop. Although both wheat and rye production show an increase over 1926, the grain trade thinks that it includes much which is unfit for human consumption. The European corn crop is generally disappointing and will affect both food grain and feed grain requirements. The weather for the week ending September 15 over Northern France, Northern Germany, Poland and Scandinavia was very cool with showers but farther south the weather was warmer.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Russian total grain procuring for the two months July and August amounted to 1,263,000 short tons as compared with 1,114,000 short tons for the same period last year. Most of this grain has been collected in the Ukraine where procurings were 698,000 short tons this year compared with 459,000 last year. North Caucasus collections have been only 173,000 compared with 439,000 last year, Crimea 68,000 compared with 39,000 last year, the Central Agricultural Region 62,000 compared with 26,000 and other regions 262,000 compared with 153,000 the same period last year.

Of the total grain procuring wheat has formed about the same percentage this year as last, amounting to 907,000 short tons or 30,200,000 bushels compared with 780,000 tons or 26,000,000 bushels last year. Rye procurings amounted to 248,000 tons or 8,860,000 bushels in July and August this year compared with 164,000 tons or 5,870,000 bushels last year. Barley procurings are much below last year.

Recent reports state that the Russian wheat crop gives indications of being better than expected in the Ukraine but worse in North Caucasus. The quality of the wheat, Mr. Steere reports, is good, and above last year. Autumn sowings are developing better than last year except in southern Ukraine where moisture is needed. Russian weather for the week ending September 15 was very cool except in the region of the Black Sea coast.

Southern Hemisphere

Normal temperatures in Argentina with only very light showers in the southern wheat district for the week ending September 12 were reported to the United States Weather Bureau. "The Times/Argentina" in an article published August 15 states that the rains the early part of the month had been of considerable benefit to all crops and at that time the wheat crop looked healthy. In Australia light rains fell in West Australia, South Australia and Victoria during the week ending September 11, but drought is still prevailing in New South Wales. A cable from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome confirmed previous reports of unfavorable conditions due to drought in New South Wales.

Movements to market

The export movement for the current wheat year which was backward during July and August, both compared with last year and the average for the past six years, has been picking up during September. The backwardness has been due to small shipments from the United States. In recent years the peak of our exports has come during August, but this year the export movement appears to have been

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

slowed up and shipments have continued to increase in September. In Canada, on the other hand, favorable crop news appears to have stimulated the sale of old stocks and early threshings. Shipments from Argentina and Australia are continuing in advance of last year but are about average for this time of year. Indian exports are also about average for this time of the year.

United States

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States for the week ending September 10 amounted to 6,227,000 bushels. This is the largest weekly export of the season since July 1. Total exports since July amount to 41,000,000 bushels as compared with 69,000,000 bushels for the same period last year.

United States wheat prices

The weighted average cash price of all grades and classes of wheat at the five principal markets continued to decline during the week ending September 9 from \$1.34 the week before to \$1.33, which is the lowest this season and the lowest since the week ending April 15. This decline is due altogether to a drop in the price of spring wheat as No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis dropped 1 cent while No. 2 hard winter remained the same at \$1.32, No. 2 amber durum advanced 1 cent and No. 2 soft red winter advanced 2 cents. The movement of spring wheat is heavy and therefore has a marked effect on the price of all grades and classes. Since September 9 cash prices of wheat have continued to decline a little. The spread between the cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg narrowed 1 cent again that week and was 10 cents in favor of Winnipeg on that date. A year ago there was a spread of 3 cents in favor of Winnipeg.

The following table shows the relative position of weekly cash prices since August of this year and last:

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets										
Week ending	All classes and grades 5 markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927	1926	1927
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 5.....	137	134	133	133	167	155	163	152	135	137
12.....	135	139	132	137	164	160	164	164	133	143
19.....	134	138	130	138	157	154	156	161	133	144
26.....	135	136	131	137	156	149	160	143	132	146
Sept 2.....	134	134	131	132	148	144	139	134	133	143
9.....	135	133	128	132	145	143	135	135	134	145

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Since the week ending September 9 future prices of wheat have declined several cents. Present indications of a very large crop of wheat in Canada and weaker Liverpool prices depressed futures considerably. On September 13, as compared to a week before, September futures were $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents lower at Chicago, $4\frac{5}{8}$ cents lower at Kansas City and $6\frac{7}{8}$ cents lower at Minneapolis while October futures were $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents lower at Winnipeg and $5\frac{5}{8}$ cents lower at Liverpool. At Chicago, December futures were $5\frac{3}{4}$ cents lower than the week before while at the other markets named above they showed approximately the same decline respectively as September and October futures. At the present time (September 13) current futures are below last year's future prices at all the larger markets except at Winnipeg where they are only 2 cents above.

Rye production

Reports on rye production for 1927 from 19 northern hemisphere countries, including the United States, show a total production of 539,000,000 bushels as compared with 462,000,000 bushels in 1926. When estimates come in from other northern hemisphere countries, it is expected that they will make the increase compared with last year still greater. Production in Canada is estimated at 17,462,000 bushels, an increase of 44 per cent over 1926. Estimates received during the week for Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Latvia and Austria are all larger than last year. Increases of 50 and 100 per cent in Lithuania and Latvia on acreages little different from those of last year are of significance as tending to indicate generally favorable conditions for Germany and Poland. European production in the 17 countries reporting is estimated at 460,000,000 bushels as compared with 409,000,000 in 1926. See table, page 408.

BARLEY

Reports from 27 northern hemisphere countries which represent about 65 per cent of the world total barley crop, show a 1927 production of 1,001,913,000 bushels, which is 6.3 per cent more than that of last year. The September 1 estimate for the United States has been increased to 259,400,000 bushels, which is nearly 33 per cent over 1926. The earlier 1927 estimate for Canada also has been increased from less than 86,500,000 bushels to more than 98,000,000, which is only 1.6 per cent less than was raised last year. See table, page 407.

During the past week an estimate has been received from Czechoslovakia which is about 4 per cent more than last year's crop. An estimate from Lithuania indicates a crop about three-fourths of last year's. England and Wales have revised their estimate upward slightly, making a net decrease for the 19 European countries now reported of 2.5 per cent from 1926. As yet no estimates have been received from Germany and France.

Exports of 977,000 bushels of barley from the United States for the week ending September 10 were the heaviest of the season with the exception of the week of August 6. None of this went out from San Francisco, which is usually one of the heaviest barley-shipping ports. Since July 1, there have been exported 3,722,000 bushels, which is 55 per cent more than for the same period last year.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Oats

Reports from 23 northern hemisphere countries, which produce from 65 to 70 per cent of the world's oats crop, show a 1927 production of 2,492,374 bushels, an increase of 1.3 per cent over 1926. The September 1 estimate for the United States showed a decrease from the August estimate of 1,279,000,000 bushels to only 1,191,000,000 bushels, but the earlier estimate for Canadian oats has been increased from 383,400,000 bushels to 419,800,000 bushels. The combined decrease for the North American countries, therefore, is only 1.4 per cent from that of last year. See table, page 406.

Reports continue to be received stating that the oats in Manitoba are much affected by rust. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the yield is high and the crop good. The total crop in the Prairie Provinces is reported to be the second largest on record, the eastern crop as a whole being somewhat larger than last year.

During the past week estimates have been received from Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Lithuania, all of which show substantial decreases from last year's production. England and Wales have also revised their previous estimate downward a little, so that the net decrease for the 18 European countries now reported is almost 6 per cent below last year's crop.

Exports of oats from the United States for the week ending September 10 were the heaviest of the present season with the exception of the week of July 30. The total export since July 1 of 1,182,000 bushels, however, is 21 per cent lower than for the same period last year.

CORN

Reports from 8 northern hemisphere countries, which together produce about 65 per cent of the world total, show a corn production this year of 2,581,427,000 bushels, which is 7 per cent less than last year's production. The estimate for corn in the United States was increased from 2,385,000,000 bushels in August to 2,456,600,000 bushels in September but this still leaves the crop more than 7 per cent below that of last year. During the past week, the weather throughout most of the country's corn areas has been very favorable, and if frost holds off the crop may turn out better than expected. See table, page 407.

Exports of corn from Argentina for the week ended September 10, at 9,280,000 bushels, were among the heaviest for any week of the current season. Argentine prices continue to be well maintained, standing at 79 5/8 cents on September 10. By September 14 the decline amounted to no more than one cent. Exports from the United States, on the other hand, reached only 74,000 bushels for the week ended September 10, and the price was about \$1.02 for the week, after a decline from \$1.057 for the preceding week. A slight narrowing of the margin between Argentine and United States prices resulted from those movements.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Corn in Czechoslovakia has been turning out a little better than was anticipated on account of the drought and production is placed at 10,629,000 bushels, which is 1.7 per cent greater than in 1926. The net decrease for the 4 European countries so far reported is 2.6 per cent. In Rumania it is estimated on the basis of unofficial reports that there will be nearly 19,700,000 bushels of corn available for export this year. The corn crop in Tunis has not been turning out well, and it is expected that imports will be increased. The Tunisian corn deficit is usually filled by imports from Rumania and Argentina. Yucatan is expecting an excellent corn crop, according to reports from rural areas there. The supply is expected to render unnecessary the importing of American corn into Yucatan for the next 12 months.

COTTON

Cotton crop prospects in Punjab, India, are generally average to good, according to a cable received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The condition of a crop in that province is reported to be 91 per cent of normal. Last year the condition of the crop at the end of September was reported to be 93 per cent of normal. Punjab produces on an average about 8 per cent of the cotton crop of all India. The United States Weather Bureau reports that for the week ending September 12 crops generally in Bombay were good in parts but more rain is needed in some sections, and fallen river levels have affected crops adversely. Since cotton is an important crop in Bombay, these conditions are believed to have applied to the cotton crop to some extent.

In eastern Uganda weather conditions have been unfavorable to the cotton crop during the last month according to a cable received from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. There has been lack of rain in this province and the area planted to cotton this year is expected to be much less than last year. In the Buganda province the weather had been fairly favorable and the area planted to cotton is expected to be much larger than last year.

SUGAR BEETS

No new estimates on the European sugar beet acreage have been received since the table published in last week's issue of Foreign Crops and Markets. A slight revision occurs in the acreage reported for Poland, however, the acreage devoted to beets in this country is now placed at 504,000 acres as compared with the previous estimate of 511,500 acres. This brings the total acreage for 19 European countries, reported to date, to 5,968,219 acres as compared with 5,286,266 acres devoted to beets in these countries in 1926.

A sugar beet crop of 1,079,000 short tons as compared with 156,575 short tons produced in 1926 is reported for Sweden. This together with a revised estimate for Netherlands of 2,041,000 short tons as compared with last week's published estimate of 1,949,000 short tons, brings the total sugar beet production.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

of 8 countries of Europe to 20,526,000 short tons as compared with 15,779,675 short tons reported for the same countries in 1926. The increase in production in these countries over last year is mostly accounted for by Russia and Sweden, Russia's crop increased from 8,930,000 short tons reported for 1926 to 10,915,000 short tons the estimated production for the current year. The low Swedish figure for 1926 was due to a disagreement between growers and manufacturers in regard to sugar beet prices which resulted in cutting the sugar beet acreage from 100,000 acres in 1925 to 11,000 acres in 1926.

FLAXSEED

The September flaxseed production estimate for the present season in North America shows an increase over that of August due to a decided increase in the official estimate for Canada. Production in North America is now estimated at 29,093,000 bushels or 19.6 per cent above last year's production of 24,540,000 bushels. Estimates of acreage, however, are still below those of last year. No new estimate of acreage is available for Argentina, which was previously reported to be 50,000 acres above last year. Information from trade sources indicates that the weather is at present favorable to the flax crop although more rain would be of advantage in some sections. The condition of flax in Russia the beginning of August was average in the North-Eastern, North-Western and Siberian regions and from good to average in the Ural and Central industrial regions. No estimates of acreage or production have been received. The first estimate of acreage for India is not expected until January, 1928. See pages 410 and 411 for estimates so far received.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES HIGHER: Prices of butter in the principal foreign markets advanced generally during the week ended September 15. The Copenhagen quotation, equivalent to 39.9 cents, was a half cent higher than a week earlier and 6 cents under 92 score butter in New York. The advance during the week on the London market was shared by all descriptions of butter. Siberian butter is now selling in London considerably higher than a year ago, while all butter in that market is well above the level of a year ago. The recent advance in the foreign markets has been more than equalled in domestic markets but the margin is still only half the import duty. See page 413.

September 19, 1927

Foreign Crops and Markets

377

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Hogs and pork

DECLINE IN BRITISH BACON IMPORTS: August imports of bacon into Great Britain, at 74,420,000 pounds, were 9,632,000 pounds under July, but well over the figures for August, 1926, according to cabled advices from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. All the leading sources of supply shared in the decline. Ham imports reached only 8,288,000 pounds against 11,984,000 pounds for July, and 19,446,000 pounds last year. The lard figures also dropped sharply, standing at 17,659,000 pounds against 26,000,000 pounds in July and 19,000,000 pounds a year ago.

LESS PORK IN LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS: At 20,434 tons, supplies of bacon and pork at London Central Markets for the period January - August, 1927, were 5,376 tons under the corresponding 1926 period, according to recent official figures. Outstanding features of the supply situation were, (1) the increase in British and Irish pork and bacon to 11,534 tons from 5,726 in 1926, and (2) the decline in the Netherlands trade to 2,255 tons in 1927, largely bacon, from 14,665 tons in 1926, largely fresh pork. Increases are registered in receipts from other sources, but not to a point high enough to offset the loss of Netherlands business.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of Spanish onions to the United States from the beginning of the season up to September 12, 1927, amounted to 2,185 cases, 124,025 half-cases and 355,642 crates, according to a cable received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Clement S. Edwards at Valencia. These shipments are equivalent to 422,800 bushels as compared with 467,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year. Of this year's shipments 2,185 cases, 116,929 half-cases and 336,047 crates were reported as having been shipped to the American market prior to September 10. Subsequent shipments consisted of 6,133 half cases and 11,012 crates on board the steamer "Elair" scheduled to arrive in New York on September 25, and 965 half-cases and 8,583 crates on board the steamer "Rigel" due in New York on the 24th. Quotations on Spanish onions show a slight decline with prices at the present date ranging around \$1.00 per crate of 33 1/2 pounds, c.i.f. New York as compared with \$1.05 per crate on September 10, according to Consul Edwards.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION

Outstanding general features of the present world tobacco situation are: (1) indications of a 1927 world crop somewhat smaller than in 1926; (2) prices to growers at about the same level as last year; (3) increasing consumption of cigarette leaf, and (4) a tendency toward decline in the consumption of cigar leaf. Of particular significance to the American tobacco industry are (1) the continued decline in European Turkish leaf production; (2) a slightly increased demand for American cigarette leaf in continental Europe and a decline in the Orient, and (3) the slow but steady increase in the use of "Empire" tobacco in Great Britain.

Production prospects

Whereas the total United States tobacco crop is now indicated to be about 133 million pounds smaller than last year, fragmentary early indications of the foreign crop point to a slight increase. This increase, however, would be small in comparison with the decrease in the United States crop. Information is still lacking for several of the important countries and indications for countries reporting are subject to material revision so no clear indication of the amount of the foreign crop is possible. The increases indicated in foreign production are mostly in cigar and cigarette tobaccos but there appears to be a possibility of a slight increase in countries reporting other tobaccos.

A probable decrease in production of cigar filler tobacco in continental United States is more than made up by the reported increase in Porto Rico, and increased supplies or probable increased production in other countries indicate a probable increase in total supplies of that type exclusive of Java for which no indication is available. Damage to the Cuban crop from droughts may cause a reduction this year from the 1926-27 production which was slightly above the average for the past three years. Since most of the Cuban crop is cigar filler type, the present outlook is for decreased supplies of filler from the new crop. From the crop that was harvested this past winter, however, supplies are believed to be ample. For Brazil no indication of the new crop is as yet available. For the year which began last April the exportable surplus of Bahia, the chief exporting state of that country, is about 11 million pounds greater than the actual exports the preceding season.

The increase in our wrapper tobaccos is probably more than offset by a decrease of 3 to 4 million pounds now being reported in the crop of the east coast of Sumatra where a fine type of wrapper is produced. The quality of the Sumatra wrapper this year, however, is excellent whereas last year it was poor. Nothing is known about the new crop wrapper tobacco in Cuba, but drought reported there has doubtless affected it to some extent.

Of the cigarette types, prospective increases in the bright flue cured type in the United States are partially offset by decreases in Burley, part of which is used in cigarette manufacture. Little information is available

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

on the foreign crop of cigarette tobacco. Available reports seem to indicate a supply greater than last year, although some producers of Turkish types report decreased production for 1927. Most condition reports covering that type, however, indicate that the crops are of good quality. In the yellow leaf tobacco regions of Russia, dry weather may be expected to have affected the crop unfavorably. The preferential treatment afforded Empire tobacco in British markets is expected to result in larger African crops.

Of all other types of tobacco, including the United States, fire cured, and air cured used largely for pipe, chewing, snuff, etc., and dark types generally, early indications are for a decreased world crop due to the heavy decrease indicated in the United States. European production, with the exception of the crop in the southeastern European countries growing mostly the Turkish type, is all classed for convenience under this head. Few reports for foreign countries are available, but those few are generally favorable. Tobacco production details by countries appear on page 380.

Market conditions

Conditions affecting the leading foreign markets for American tobacco appear to be somewhat better than at this time last year, but lack any indication of outstanding improvement. Exports of bright flue-cured cigarette tobacco, the leading type in American tobacco exports, declined 10.8 per cent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927 as against the preceding year, with the two leading consumers, Great Britain and China, both reducing their buying appreciably. In the case of Great Britain, the period of the coal strike and general depression coincided with the first half of the fiscal year just closed, and undoubtedly influenced British purchasing power during the period. For the first six months of 1927, however, British buying improved. Purchase of Empire tobacco increased only slightly during the year indicated. With the return to more vigorous industrial activity in Great Britain, however, it is reasonable to assume that tobacco consumption for the current fiscal year will approach more closely the 1925-26 level.

The situation in the Chinese trade may be attributed almost wholly to the disruption of trade and industry in that country incidental to the civil war there. Several Foreign Service releases issued by this Bureau have called attention to the difficulties attending the moving of goods and the operating of factories in central China, and consequently the decline in interest in handling raw tobacco. There has been some gain over 1925-26, however, in the exports of cigarettes to China. There appears to be no decline in the Chinese demand for that form of tobacco, which apparently can be satisfied more readily by importing the finished product than by manufacturing either imported or domestic leaf in China. Another factor unfavorable to Chinese cigarette manufacture is the tax of 50 per cent ad valorem borne by all cigarettes made in provinces controlled by the Nanking government.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

On the continent of Europe, Germany is outstanding as a larger purchaser of American tobacco, both light and dark, during 1926-27. In that year, improved economic conditions were accompanied by total tobacco imports in excess of the 1925-26 figure, with American leaf representing a larger proportion of the total than usual. Recent advices from Germany indicate a growing interest in cigarette leaf. The Netherlands and Belgium also showed greater interest in the American product. In general, our dark leaf must compete with the domestic product of those countries, while bright American tobacco has to meet the popular preference for the aromatic Turkish type. The latter point was discussed at some length in "foreign Crops and Markets" for August 30, 1926. Later reports have mentioned a tendency toward an increased use of "Virginia" (American) tobacco, especially in Germany, by cigarette manufacturers. The indicated shift in taste obviously is a very slow one, but there appears to be some reason to believe that the movement will attain greater strength in the future. The outlook appears to be much more favorable for expanding the European sales of our bright types than of dark types, since foreign production of types comparable to the latter is increasing. That situation is particularly acute in Italy, which produces the Kentucky type. Maryland and Ohio export types seem to have reached a fairly stable market position abroad, exports for the past three years running at about 14,000,000 pounds, most of it going to France and the Netherlands. European interest in Green River, however, has been declining in recent years, with a larger proportion of our exports going to Africa and Asia.

Production notesUnited States

The prospective 1927 tobacco production of United States was estimated as of September 1 at 1,168,000,000 pounds against 1,138,000,000 pounds on August 1 and 1,099,000,000 pounds on July 1. There is thus a steady improvement in the outlook for the new crop, the estimated gain amounting to some 39,000,000 pounds during July and another 30,000,000 pounds in August, making a total increase since July 1 of 69,000,000 pounds. The 1927 crop, however, still lags by some 133,000,000 pounds, behind last year's crop, the estimate for which has been revised from 1,323,000 pounds to 1,301,000,000 pounds.

The department has not as yet issued an inquiry on probable yields per acre of tobacco. Based on a study of condition estimates and the preliminary estimates of acreage, however, the prospect is for a production of approximately 646,000,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco, compared with an estimated production of 565,000,000 pounds in 1926. Most other types show decreases. Burley production, which in 1926 amounted to 391,000,000 pounds, is estimated to produce approximately 200,000,000 pounds this year. Green River is estimated at 21,000,000,000 pounds, compared with 40,000,000 pounds. The condition in the Green River district appears to be unusually low, 54 per cent, but with improved weather during September the above estimate may require considerable revision upwards.

One Sucker tobacco is estimated to produce around 14,000,000 pounds compared with 31,000,000 pounds in 1926; Clarksville and Hopkinsville are estimated at 65,000,000 pounds compared with 96,000,000 pounds last year, Paducah

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

at 18,000,000 pounds compared with 34,000,000 pounds last year; and Virginia Dark, which produced 44,000,000 pounds in 1926, will probably produce 35,000,000 pounds or less in 1927.

The total United States acreage has decreased from 1,654,000 acres in 1926 to 1,596,000 acres in 1927, the figures for both years having been revised. Important readjustments of tobacco production to meet changing manufacturing requirements are indicated by a survey of the acreage estimates. As a result of the ever-widening sales of cigarettes and the increasing foreign demand for cigarette leaf, the acreage of bright flue-cured tobacco in 1927 has registered an increase of over 15 per cent of the acreage harvested in 1926. Most other types of tobacco, on the contrary, show a decline. Burley, for instance, shows a decrease in acreage of 25 per cent compared with 1926; of the dark air-cured types. One Sucker shows a decrease of 45 per cent, Green River 23 per cent, Virginia Sun Cured 16 per cent, and Maryland and Ohio Export 1 per cent. Sharp reductions in acreage are shown in the entire group of fire-cured types, the decline in the group as a whole being 28 per cent from last year, and 40 per cent from 1925. See table, page 388.

West Indies

The Porto Rican crop is definitely larger than last year, although not as large as originally estimated. The total production is estimated at about 47,000,000 pounds in 1927 compared to 35,000,000 pounds in 1926. Much of the tobacco harvested early in the season was damaged by bad weather and lack of barn space, according to Assistant Agricultural Director Figueroa of the Porto Rican Department of Agriculture and Labor in a report dated March 8. Later unofficial advices venture a production figure somewhat below the official 46,000,000 pounds. The amount of high grade leaf obtained this year appears to be small, with the bulk of the harvest composed of medium and low-grade tobacco, according to a report from Trade Commissioner Harold T. Macgowan at San Juan. As a result growers frequently are not able to realize the cost of production. Because of unsatisfactory prices realized for the 1927 crop, growers are being urged to restrict acreage and give more attention to quality. Indications, however, point to heavy plantings for the next tobacco crop, despite the danger of a repetition of overproduction in 1925, according to a cable of August 26, 1927 to the United States Department of Commerce from trade Commissioner Macgowan.

Reports from Cuba indicate that the tobacco crop of the Island, which suffered from drought, will be smaller than last year, when approximately 74,000,000 pounds were produced. A considerable increase in the export crop of the Dominican Republic seems to be certain. Estimates of production have varied from 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds in March, when growing conditions were not favorable, to about 50,000,000 pounds in May, when the weather conditions improved, according to a report from Consul W. A. Pickers at Puerto Plata. More recent information points again to a crop in the neighborhood of 40,000,000 pounds, which although lower than the previous estimates is still more than double of last year's crop when only 17,000,000 to 18,000,000 pounds were produced. The quality of this year's crop is reported by Consul Murphy to be better than usual. Most of the Dominican tobacco is exported to Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, and relatively little is exported to United States.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

British Empire

Tobacco reaching British markets from Empire sources shows up annually as an increasing percentage of the total British tobacco imports. While the actual quantity secured from such sources is still only a small proportion of the total, the efforts to developing that trade are of some significance to American producers and exporters. Production prospects and crop comments in important Empire producing areas are presented below.

Present indications of the 1927 Canadian crop are for a considerable increase over last year. Opinion of expert observers indicates that the production of tobacco in Ontario, the most important tobacco growing provinces of the Dominion, this year will be far in excess of 1926, according to a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly at Montreal. Mr. H. W. Freeman, Director of the Tobacco Experimental Station at Harrow, Ontario, is quoted as predicting a probable doubling of production, the increased acreage being taken up by Burley and dark types. The 1926 crop of Ontario is estimated at 20,064,000 pounds from an acreage of 25,492 acres. Burley constituted more than half of the total crop. A slight increase in the 1927 tobacco acreage of Quebec was reported by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the total reaching 10,000 acres against 9,808 acres in 1926, states Consul Harry M. Lakin at Montreal on June 22, 1927. A crop of 8,693,000 pounds was produced in 1926, a little over half of which was cigar tobacco, and the rest large and small pipe tobacco.

No report is available for the 1926-27 crop for Australia as a whole. For Victoria, which in the past few years has accounted for about a fourth to a half of the Australian tobacco area, the area for the 1926-27 crop is estimated at approximately 1,000 acres, according to Consul Robinson. The 1925-26 acreage is not known but the new report indicates a slight reduction from the acreages of the two preceding years. Of the 1926-27 crop, Consul Robinson states that the harvest was not expected to exceed two-thirds of the yield which would normally result from such an acreage, due to the appearance of a disease which has not yet been definitely identified. Grading of the crop was in progress in June, as was preparation of early seed-beds for the new crop. A larger area was expected to be planted for the 1927-28 crop. The government is interested in relieving the country from dependence upon foreign tobacco. Australia ranks second among the non-European buyers of American leaf, United States exports to that country having increased from 16,064,000 pounds in 1922 to 25,356,000 pounds in 1926.

South Africa is regarded as a particularly promising source of "Empire" tobacco especially the bright varieties. The outstanding areas are Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Production in the former country for 1926-27 reached the record figure of 17,240,000 pounds from an area of 32,614 acres, according to a rough preliminary estimate. The 1925-26 figures were 5,313,000 pounds from 13,160 acres. Production of "Virginia" tobacco in 1926-27 was 224 per cent greater than in the preceding year, while the acreage reached only 143 per cent larger. "Turkish" tobacco, however, decreased from 347,000 pounds in 1925-26

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

to 180,000 pounds in 1926-27, with the acreage down to 600 from 755 in the preceding year. The quality of the total crop is reported as good, the crop having been singularly free from diseases and pests. The large increase of 139 per cent in total tobacco acreage is attributed largely to the increase in the number of growers from 572 in 1925-26 to 1,600 in 1926-27. Since this year's yields are unusual, the growers have been cautioned against expanding their areas next season.

In Nyasaland, the 1925-26 production by Europeans, who raise the bulk of the total crop, was 8,288,000 pounds, from an acreage of 22,415 acres, against a crop of 7,311,696 pounds in 1924-25 from an area of 20,590 acres. It is estimated also that 1,176,000 pounds more were produced by natives in 1924-25. No figures for native cultivation are available for 1925-26. The decreased production by Europeans in the latter year, notwithstanding an increased acreage, is explained, according to an official report, by unfavorable weather conditions. The so-called Virginia variety, used for cigarette and smoking tobacco, is the staple in Nyasaland. There has been every indication of an unusually large crop for 1926-27, according to Assistant Trade Commissioner James Somerville at London, who quotes the official report mentioned above.

The 1927 tobacco crop of the Provinces of Bombay, India was damaged by heavy floods, according to the report of United States Weather Bureau for the week ending August 13, 1927. The area in Bombay in 1924-25, the latest year for which information is available, is estimated at 122,399 acres, which constituted 11.5 per cent of the total acreage for British India for that year, estimated at 1,066,000 acres. It is roughly estimated that a crop of 122,000 pounds was produced from the 1924-25 acreage in Bombay. See Foreign Service Release on Tobacco Production in India, August 31, 1926. American leaf is reported as growing successfully in Bihar and Madras, while Sumatra wrapper leaf has been acclimatized in Bengal.

Europe

In this group we have included countries of western, northern and central Europe where some tobacco is produced, but which offer also important markets for American leaf tobacco. In the countries mentioned below, Turkish and southeastern European tobaccos command the bulk of the popular taste. Most of the tobacco imported into those countries from all sources goes into the manufacture of cigarettes. The domestic leaf is usually too strong for cigarette smokers, unless blended with the lighter imported leaf. It should be pointed out also that the degree of the blend depends considerably upon the relative cost of imported and domestic leaf.

No report is available for France as a whole, but the crop in Alsace-Lorraine, the region which accounted last year for over 40 per cent of the total French production, was improved by the abundant rains during the period June 15 - July 15, according to a report from Consul John P. Johnson, at Strasburg. The condition of the crop on July 15 was fair to good, whereas on the same date last year it was only fair, according to the Consul. He

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

mentions also some damage was inflicted by a very severe rain and hail storm on July 27 in the vicinity of Benfield, Bas-Rhin, about fifteen miles south of Strasbourg.

The 1927 tobacco crop of Belgium is officially reported at 13,492,000 pounds. Production this year shows an increase of 3 per cent over that of last year, when a crop of 13,153,000 was harvested. The 1927 acreage, according to official sources, is placed at 7,574 acres compared to 6,820 acres in 1926, a gain of 11 per cent.

The Polish tobacco acreage, which doubled in 1926 compared to 1925, is expected again to show an increase of 100 per cent, according to the report from Assistant Trade Commissioner L. J. Cochrane at Warsaw, Poland. The 1926 production amounted to 5,128,000 pounds from an acreage of 4,000 acres. A strong campaign is being carried on by the Polish Tobacco Monopoly to persuade farmers to take up tobacco growing, one of the inducements being a 50 per cent increase in prices paid for raw tobacco during 1926, which level will be maintained or even increased for this year's crop, states the Commissioner.

The condition of the 1927 Hungarian crop was 6 per cent below normal at the end of July and 3 per cent below the condition at the end of the previous month. At the same time in 1926 the condition of the crop was reported 3 per cent above normal and in 1925, 6 per cent above normal. The early crop is said to have developed well, but the second plantings are backward, uneven and with small leaves. The 1926 tobacco production is placed at 57,267,000 pounds from an acreage of 53,000 acres.

No definite information is forthcoming with regard to the 1927 tobacco crop of Russia. It was thought in the spring, however, that the acreage of Crimea might decrease as a result of an unsatisfactory price policy of the government. Crimea is one of the three regions where the high grade yellow tobacco of the so-called Turkish variety is grown, the other two regions being Caucasus and Turkestan. The unsatisfactory weather conditions reported for North Caucasus will probably have an unfavorable effect on the tobacco crop of that section. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the Russian crop of high-grade tobacco will show any increase this year. The total 1926 production of tobacco of all grades in U.S.S.R. amounted to 368,351,000 pounds compared to 204,037,600 pounds in 1925, according to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Of these amounts a large part was of a low grade called Mackorka.

Balkans and Near East

This group of countries includes the leading sources of so-called Turkish, or aromatic tobaccos. Their output is important both as a source of supply for blending with American leaf tobacco in our domestic cigarette industry, and as a competitor when used either blended or straight by manufacturers in western

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

Europe. Details on crop and market conditions in those countries appear on page 392 in a report from L. V. Steere, Acting American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. That report also covers Germany and Italy.

Asia

From the viewpoint of the supply of imported cigar wrapper leaf for the United States, by far the most important tobacco growing region in Asia is the Dutch East Indies. A trade report estimates that fully one-half the cigars manufactured here are wrapped with tobacco imported from those islands.

The 1927 crop of Sumatra wrapper tobacco grown on the East Coast is placed in the neighborhood of 39,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds, according to a report of May 14, 1927 from Consul Sydney Redecker at Medan, confirming previous reports to that effect. The excellent quality of this year's crop is stressed by the Consul in all his reports. The 1926 crop was large, over 43,000,000 pounds, but of a very poor quality. The harvesting of the crop was being completed, states the Consul in the report quoted above. The whole crop is produced by four large companies and is shipped to Holland, where it is sold at auction. No information is available for the 1927 Java crop, which is harvested during the fall months. The 1926 crop was of very poor quality, due to the late rainfall, but above normal in size, according to an official British publication. No definite figures of the quantity produced, however, are given. The 1921-1925 average production of Java and Madura, including a rough estimate of native production, is placed at 151,303,000 pounds.

The condition of the tobacco crop in South Manchuria (district south of Mukden) is considered to be normal, according to a report of July 8, 1927 from Leo D. Sturgeon, American Consul at Dairen. Most of the crop produced in this region, however, is relatively unimportant commercially, although production on a commercial scale has been developing since 1923 through the efforts of the South Manchuria Railway Company. A South Manchuria Tobacco Growers Association, consisting of local farmers and Japanese and Korean colonists, was formed several years ago with the aid of the railroad administration to grow exclusively "Virginia" tobacco. Production by the Association in 1925 reached 578,000 pounds against 422,000 pounds in 1924.

Considerable increase in the tobacco acreage of Chosen has taken place in 1927 compared to 1926, the area being 43,184 and 33,570 acres respectively, but the outlook for the crop is not very promising, according to a report of August 10, 1927, from Consul General Ransford S. Miller at Seoul, quoting official sources. A drought during the spring retarded the transplanting as well as the growth. Over 90 per cent of the 1927 acreage is planted to Korean and Japanese varieties of tobacco, and most of the rest to yellow tobaccos. About 50 per cent of the crop was transplanted in June and it was expected that the rest would be completed in July, according to the Consul. The 1926 tobacco crop is placed at 22,050,000 pounds.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

South America

Reports from Brazil point to an increased crop for 1926-27, although no definite quantitative estimates have appeared so far. The surplus available for export during the crop year April 1, 1927 - March 31, 1928, from Bahia, the main producing and exporting state of the country, is estimated at 62,000,000 pounds. The total exports for a corresponding period of 1926-27 amounted to 51,400,000 and tobacco stocks in Bahia on March 22, 1927 were approximately 5,480,000 pounds.

TOBACCO: Acreage, average 1909-13, annual 1925-1927

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	Percent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States.....	1,223	1,757	1,654	1,596	96.5
Porto Rico.....	a/ 19	34	50	77	154.0
Belgium.....	10	8	7	8	80.8
Bulgaria.....	36	126	78	63	52.7
Tunis.....	b/ 1	1	1	1	100.0
Greater Lebanon.....	c/ 2	2	3	9	300.0
Alaouite (Syria).....			d/ 4	d/ 2	50.0
Japan.....	72	91	91	91	100.0
Chosen, (Korea).....	51	31	34	43	
Total above countries	1,413	2,050	1,918	1,888	98.4

a/ Four-year average.

b/ Less than 500 acres.

c/ One year only.

d/ Not included in the total.

The world tobacco situation, Cont'd

TOBACCO: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913,
annual 1924-1927

Country	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
Countries reporting in 1927 -	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	Per cent
United States.....	996,087	1,251,343	1,376,628	1,301,211	a/1,168,413	89.8
Porto Rico.....	b/ 10,828	28,000	23,000	35,000	47,000	134.0
Dominican Republic...	c/ 25,417	d/ 29,000	d/ 45,000	d/ 17,500	d/ 50,000	285.7
Belgium.....	20,767	15,031	16,925	13,153	13,492	102.6
Italy.....	22,964	91,105	92,374	97,789	d/ 88,000	90.0
Bulgaria.....	23,435	108,447	89,948	57,520	34,833	60.8
Romania.....	48,174	47,290	36,089	40,307	d/ 40,000	100.0
Greece.....	58,987	75,469	129,245	115,743	d/ 106,000	91.0
Turkey.....	ad/88,180	d/170,000	d/104,500	d/ 84,000	d/ 125,000	149.0
Tunis.....	266	860	1,212	863	772	89.5
Sumatra (E. Coast)...	46,278	40,044	d/ 39,595	d/ 43,499	d/ 39,700	89.7
Total above countries	1,341,383	1,856,589	1,954,514	1,806,325	1,713,210	94.8
Canada.....	15,066	18,711	29,236	28,824		
Mexico.....	e/ 29,096	14,000	18,679	20,256		
Cuba.....	73,666	84,000	51,000	74,160		
Sweden (new estimate)	1,744	1,299	1,733	1,667		
France.....	53,593	78,229	69,308	25,228		
Switzerland (new)....	1,266	794	833	397		
Czechoslovakia (rev.)	9,467	12,720	15,160	14,532		
Hungary (revised)....	111,883	38,045	37,699	57,267		
Yugoslavia (rev.)....	31,920	78,671	26,590	32,582		
Poland... (rev.).....	8,735	1,397	1,875	5,128		
Russia (new).....	230,142	155,283	204,038	368,351		
Algeria (rev.).....	23,097	38,578	65,152	27,183		
Syria:						
Gr. Lebanon (rev.)	a/ 360	1,587	1,786	1,984		
Alaouite (new).....		fg/(2,210)		f/ (3,086)		
Palestine (rev.).....		f/(5,457)	f/(1,270)	f/ (1,059)		
Chosen (Korea) (rev.)	25,510	32,173	22,423	22,050		
Philippine Islands...	65,005	95,509	92,377	100,199		
Madagascar.....	c/ 4,203	19,842	19,842	19,114		
Southern Rhodesia h/	i/ 1,992	2,406	5,660	j/17,420		
Total 28 countries reporting in 1926 k/	2,028,123	2,530,433	2,617,940	2,622,827		
Est. world total excl. of India & China l/	2,671,000	3,252,000	3,281,000			

a/ Estimated by U. S. Department of Agriculture on Sept. 1, 1927. b/ One year only. c/ Three-year average. d/ Unofficial estimate. e/ Two-year average. f/ Not included in total. g/ Estimated by Regie de Tabacs. h/ Cultivation by Europeans only. i/ Four-year average. j/ Rough official estimate. k/ Excludes Palestine and Alaouite. l/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, Vol. 14, No. 21, 5/23/1927

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

TOBACCO: Area and production, by types, United States,
1925 to 1927

Type	U.S. type number	Area			Production	
		1925	1926	1927	1925	1926
		1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Old Belt:						
Virginia.....	11	133	121	127	78,403	82,295
North Carolina...	11	240	223	256	127,863	149,340
Total Old Belt	11	373	349	383	206,266	231,635
New Belt:						
North Carolina...	12	268	305	249	223,512	213,500
North Carolina...	13	33	28	35	24,890	21,000
South Carolina...	13	90	81	101	71,040	57,510
Georgia.....	14	66	51	70	47,400	39,095
Florida.....	14	5	3	6	3,150	2,481
Total New Belt 12-14		468	468	561	369,792	333,586
Total Flue Cured		841	817	944	576,258	565,221
Total Fire Cured 21-24		275	229	165	210,400	182,910
Burley:	31					
Virginia.....		4	4	5	3,252	3,708
West Virginia....		9	10	8	6,975	8,500
North Carolina...		6	4	3	3,900	2,600
Ohio.....		16	16	11	11,611	13,600
Indiana.....		15	13	10	13,809	11,512
Missouri.....		5	5	5	4,075	4,750
Kentucky.....		255	255	199	206,700	213,180
Tennessee.....		36	53	33	25,425	42,849
Total Burley...	31	346	360	272	275,147	300,699
Maryland and eastern Ohio ex- port.....	32	30	33	32	25,140	29,400
One sucker.....	35	44	35	19	35,534	30,754
Green River.....	36	60	47	36	51,000	39,997
Virginia Sun cured	37	7	9	8	5,705	7,200
Total Air cured.	31-37	487	484	367	392,525	408,050
Miscellaneous		1	1	1	504	400
Total, all types other than cigar		1,604	1,531	1,477	1,179,687	1,156,581
CIGAR TYPES						
Filler types....		111	111	136	118,918	102,109
Binder types....		69	55	56	93,195	69,829
Wrapper types...		8	8	10	8,225	8,335
Total, all cigar types.....		188	174	202	220,338	180,273
Grand total, all types....		1,792	1,705	1,679	1,400,025	1,336,854

Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D
 TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States
 by countries and classes,
 1926 and 1927

Country to which exported:	Year ended June 30	
	1926	1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BRIGHT FLUE CURED:		
United Kingdom.....	153,540	129,486
China.....	93,627	a/ 71,626
Hongkong.....	2,495	---
Australia.....	20,306	19,308
Canada.....	11,568	11,984
Japan.....	8,203	8,554
Germany.....	9,789	11,105
British India.....	5,599	4,538
Netherlands.....	4,736	6,941
Denmark b/.....	2,587	3,169
Java and Madura.....	4,204	6,796
Poland and Danzig.....	1,592	2,693
Belgium.....	1,546	1,037
Other countries.....	4,571	11,619
Total.....	324,363	288,856
BURLEY:		
Belgium.....	2,854	6,086
United Kingdom.....	432	351
Portugal.....	877	2,130
Other countries.....	1,509	8,542
Total.....	5,672	17,109
DARK FIRED KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE:		
United Kingdom.....	20,378	11,919
Irish Free State.....	2,181	611
Spain.....	9	19,366
France.....	38,511	23,075
Germany.....	10,303	13,936
Italy.....	8,739	2,056
Netherlands.....	10,542	13,541
British West Africa.....	5,215	4,795
Poland and Danzig.....	5,900	1,867
Belgium.....	8,732	19,894
Denmark b/.....	2,251	1,887
Argentina.....	2,035	3,176
Switzerland.....	1,446	12,989
Haiti.....	1,297	335
Algeria and Tunis.....	1,416	1,697
Norway.....	1,090	752
Other countries.....	9,457	12,599
Total.....	129,502	134,495

Continued -

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D
TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries
and classes, 1926 and 1927, continued

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30	
	1926	1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
DARK VIRGINIA:		
United Kingdom.....	5,152	1,520
Germany.....	3,290	3,842
Netherlands.....	3,147	1,914
Australia.....	2,357	2,468
Norway.....	1,658	2,563
Other countries.....	4,427	7,718
Total.....	20,031	20,025
MARYLAND AND OHIO EXPORT:		
France.....	8,948	7,333
Netherlands.....	3,917	4,239
Belgium.....	662	703
Other countries.....	3,100	4,110
Total.....	16,627	16,385
GREEN RIVER (PRYOR): <u>c/</u>		
United Kingdom.....	4,567	4,763
British West Africa.....	3,510	3,092
China.....	3,812	1,025
French Africa.....	1,184	1,096
Other countries.....	3,426	7,539
Total.....	16,499	17,515
OTHER, INCLUDING CIGAR		
LEAF: <u>d/</u>		
United Kingdom.....	1,345	515
France.....	5,800	8,449
Canada.....	1,251	1,916
Mexico.....	889	492
China.....	522	2
British West Africa.....	675	754
Other countries.....	4,955	3,858
Total.....	15,437	15,986
STEMS, TRIMMINGS AND		
SCRAPS:		
Total.....	9,108	6,241

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Includes Hongkong. b/ Includes Faroe Islands beginning January 1, 1926. c/ Includes One Sucker leaf; not reported separately prior to January 1, 1927. d/ Includes Black Fat Water Baler and Dark Africa from January 1, 1927.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D
TOBACCO, LEAF: United States exports by classes,
1924-1927

Class	Year ended June 30			
	1924 <u>a/</u> 1,000 pounds	1925 1,000 pounds	1926 1,000 pounds	1927 1,000 pounds
Bright flue cured.....	265,966	207,457	324,363	288,856
Burley.....	6,946	5,802	5,672	17,109
Darkfired Kentucky and Tennessee.....	169,315	126,530	129,502	134,495
Dark Virginia.....	30,596	24,939	20,031	20,025
Maryland and Ohio export..	17,608	11,848	16,627	16,385
Green River (Pryor).....	<u>b/</u> 15,865	<u>b/</u> 15,533	<u>b/</u> 16,499	13,880
One Sucker leaf.....	---	---	---	<u>c/</u> 3,635
Cigar leaf.....	1,389	540	878	711
Black fat water baler and dark Africa.....	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>c/</u> 254
Other leaf tobacco.....	49,603	27,574	14,559	15,021
Total.....	557,288	420,223	528,131	510,371

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues 1925 and 1926, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ First complete year on June 30 basis. b/ Includes One Sucker leaf. c/ Six months, January-June. d/ If any, included in Other leaf tobacco.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cigarettes by countries, average 1910-1914,
annual 1924-1927

Country to which exported	Average 1910- 1914	Year ending June 30					Per cent of total				
		1924	1925	1926	1927	Av. 1910 1914	1924-	1925	1926	1927	
	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Mil- lions	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
Straits Settlements.	807	1,100	1,061	1,187	594	45.2	9.0	11.0	14.1	6.8	
China.....	652	8,834	6,932	5,499	<u>a/</u> 6,178	36.5	72.6	72.1	65.1	71.1	
Siam.....	137	256	245	346	147	7.7	2.1	2.5	4.1	1.7	
Panama.....	56	254	260	347	374	3.1	2.1	2.7	4.1	4.3	
British India.	55	5	1	1	4	3.1	<u>b/</u>	.0	.0	0.1	
Philippine Islands....	4	253	372	418	489	0.2	2.1	3.9	4.9	5.6	
France.....	4	60	34	82	148	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.7	
United Kingdom	4	7	14	35	73	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	
Hongkong.....	2	325	92	4	---	0.1	2.7	1.0	0.0	---	
Other countries	65	1,068	604	526	679	3.7	8.8	6.3	6.3	7.3	
Total.....	1,786	12,162	9,015	8,445	8,686	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1914. Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issue 1925 and 1927, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes Hongkong and Kwantung. b/ Less than .05 per cent.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Imports of tobacco leaf (unmanufactured) by classes,
1924-1927

Classes	Year ending June 30			
	1924	1925	1926	1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Product of the Philippine Islands	1,145	1,130	1,129	1,092
Cigar wrappers	6,414	5,766	6,590	6,473
Cigar leaf, unstemmed	12,750	9,693	8,191	8,153
" " stemmed	11,013	12,530	12,946	16,144
Cigarette leaf, stemmed and unstemmed	21,058	46,012	39,425	59,202
Total	52,380	75,131	68,281	91,064
Scrap and unmanufactured	2,117	1,738	1,693	1,893

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce, June issues, 1925 and 1927.

European tobacco market situationGermany

Business in the German tobacco market was generally quiet during July and August, both in foreign and domestic leaf, but tobacco prices continued firm, according to a recent report from L. V. Steere, acting agricultural commissioner at Berlin. There was a fairly good demand for good quality Brazilian leaf, and some interest in Domingo and Carmen leaf, as well as Balkan cigarette tobacco, but sales were comparatively small. Imports during the past three months have risen considerably, however, with the result that stocks have increased somewhat. The good qualities, on the other hand, are said to have been largely sold as imported, so that the increase in stocks has been mostly of inferior tobacco. This is especially true of Brazilian leaf. Stocks of German domestic tobacco are reported to be confined to limited supplies of cigar leaf. The general outlook seems favorable for good sale conditions in the months ahead.

German consumption of tobacco during the second quarter of 1927, as indicated by the recently released tobacco taxation figures for this period, has shown a large, though to some extent seasonal increase for the most important tobacco products, including cigars, cigarettes, and pipe tobacco. Consumption of all three classes of products in this quarter was materially larger than in the corresponding quarter last year. The increase in cigar consumption is a continuation of the tendency which has been evident for many months. The figures for pipe tobacco indicate maintenance of the high level of pipe tobacco consumption which was reached in the autumn of last year.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

The large increase in cigarette consumption is of special interest in that consumption in Germany had been tending downward in the two previous quarters. There appears to be little doubt that the general improvement in German economic conditions is an important factor in the steady rise of tobacco consumption. American tobacco exporters should profit by the improved taking capacity of the German market.

GERMANY: Consumption of cigars, cigarettes, and pipe tobacco

(Based on taxation statistics)

Period (Calendar year)		Cigars	Cigarettes	Pipe Tobacco
		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1924	4 Quarter	1,603,790	6,660,012	12,651
1925	1 "	1,348,148	6,939,892	12,635
	2 "	1,469,247	8,295,395	11,502
	3 "	1,579,370	12,592,864	13,752
	4 "	1,593,532	3,584,132	15,937
1926	1 "	1,099,749	6,056,294	18,119
	2 "	1,319,392	7,374,056	20,341
	3 "	1,491,453	7,695,731	21,797
	4 "	1,771,404	7,211,858	21,576
1927	1 "	1,397,402	6,874,357	20,159
	2 "	1,577,234	8,119,473	21,514

Source: "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger".

The tendency in smoking tobacco consumption towards use of better qualities, previously pointed out, has continued during the first quarter (April - June) of the tax year 1927. Sales of tobacco selling at 64.83 cents per pound and above, amounted to 65 per cent of the total sales, as compared with 63 in the previous quarter, and 48 per cent, the average for 1925.

Employment in the tobacco industry, generally, has shown further improvement during June and July, averaging between 86 and 88 per cent in the latter month as compared with about 78 in April. Cigar workers were slightly better employed than in other branches, but the situation in all lines is now fairly good, even though the cigarette industry is said to be generally unprofitable for manufacturers. The better employment in the so-called "Christian Unions", shown in the table on page 394, is due to the greater percentage of cigar workers in those unions.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

GERMANY: Employment in the German tobacco industry a/

Period <u>b/</u>	Free workers union				Christian Unions	Whole <u>c/</u> industry
	Smoking tobacco	Cigars	Cigarettes	All products	All products	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
1926 2nd quarter	81.0	33.7	53.5	41.8	38.8	40.4
3rd quarter	81.5	63.2	51.4	61.5	70.8	66.2
1927 January	87.9	74.4	63.1	72.6	77.8	75.2
February	87.3	74.7	53.7	70.2	76.3	73.2
March	84.5	74.4	57.3	70.2	78.7	74.4
April	85.1	75.1	70.0	74.6	75.1	74.8
May	86.1	78.5	83.7	80.5	77.4	78.9
June	88.7	82.5	85.3	83.7	82.1	82.9
July	86.8	87.6	82.2	86.5	88.4	87.5

a/ Per cent of fully employedb/ Average for the periodc/ Average of "Free Workers Unions" and "Christian Unions".

Tobacco retail dealers' profits, recently limited to 25 - 27 per cent of retail prices, have been increased by agreement to 27 - 29 1/2 per cent.

The German crop this year is estimated to be somewhat smaller than last year notwithstanding increased acreage. The quality is also lower. The outlook for this year's crop was quite favorable up to the middle of August, but rainfall the latter half of the month caused rather heavy damage. Some improvement took place in September but nevertheless there was considerable rust damage. The acreage devoted to tobacco this year is said to be about 30 per cent larger than last year but official estimates have not yet been published.

Netherlands

Reports on the Dutch tobacco markets during the past two months indicate that business, as in the German markets, has been comparatively quiet but prices firm. There was some activity on the part of German buyers in July, and Switzerland was in the market at the end of July and the beginning of August. Otherwise there was very little to report.

Bulgaria

Business activity on the Bulgarian tobacco markets has been relatively small in the past two months, but prices have remained firm. There have been some sales to European monopoly administrations, principally to the Czechoslovakian and Italian, and stocks of tobacco, particularly of the better qualities, have further decreased. Further sales to the Austrian, Hungarian

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

and Polish administrations are anticipated in the near future. These will further reduce the supplies of good quality tobacco. It is stated that the unsold stocks of the 1924 crop still in the hands of the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank and the cooperatives, probably can not be sold to foreign countries because of poor quality, and will be used for domestic consumption.

This year's Bulgarian crop promises to be a small one, not only as a result of the decrease in acreage (63,000 acres this year as compared with 78,000 acres last year), but also because of the serious drought which has been experienced. A cable to the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome has estimated the crop at 34,833,000 pounds as compared with 57,320,000 last year. Some reports speak of hopes for fairly good quality because of the concentration of production in the districts with more favorable conditions, but there seems some doubt as to whether this will be the case in a drought year, as other reports state that the plants are small and showing other effects of lack of moisture. In Macedonia and the district of Dougnitz, production is reported to be only about 50 per cent of that of last year, in spite of some increase in the acreage in this region. Conditions are more favorable in Thrace and around Philippopolis. High prices are anticipated during the coming season.

The decrease in acreage of tobacco in Bulgaria, which has been due to unsatisfactory prices for recent crops, has occurred principally in those districts with least favorable natural conditions. Production of tobacco is said to have been practically discontinued in some sections.

Greece

The lively business reported on Greek tobacco markets during June, following the settlement of labor troubles, continued until around the middle of July. From then until mid-August there was less activity, but conditions again improved during the second half of the month. Reports from Volo (Thessaly) speak of rather brisk business in lower qualities. Stocks of good quality leaf appear to be generally small, and in some markets nearly exhausted.

The 1927 Greek crop is expected to be about 10 million pounds smaller than the 116,000,000-pound crop of last year, in spite of the fact that the trade estimates an increase of around 30 per cent in acreage. Drought, hot winds, and insect damage have contributed towards a reduction in yield. The crop is said to be especially unsatisfactory in Agrinion, Thessaly, and western Macedonia.

Other Balkan countries

Few reports on the tobacco crop in other Balkan countries are available, but it seems probable that the crop in Yugoslavia will have suffered from drought.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

Weather conditions were more favorable in Hungary, but Rumania also experienced considerable dryness in some sections. Reliable reports on the Rumanian crop are not available, but a production between 40,000,000 to 42,000,000 pounds has been estimated privately. The Rumanian Government is said to have given permission for the cultivation of tobacco on 86,000 acres this year, but the actual plantings are not known. The 1926 acreage was 75,000 acres.

Turkey

A middle of August private report places this year's Turkish tobacco crop at 120 to 130 million pounds as compared with about 4,000,000 pounds last year. Production in the Smyrna district is placed at 48,000,000 pounds as compared with 44,000,000 in 1926. The area in the Smyrna district this year is said to be about 99,000 acres as compared with 78,000 in 1926. This figure indicates a smaller yield per acre. The quality of the tobacco is reported to be better than last year. Stocks of cured Smyrna tobacco in dealers' hands were estimated in the middle of August at 1,320,000 pounds.

Italy

A late August private report places the probable production of tobacco at 88,000,000 pounds as compared with the 97,789,000 last year, reported by the International Institute. At the same time, this year's area is placed at about 99,000 acres as compared with 97,000 acres last year. These figures indicate a somewhat smaller yield than a year ago.

Trade movements in leaf tobacco.United Kingdom

Imports of unmanufactured leaf tobacco into the United Kingdom during the first seven months of 1927 show a decline of 10,611,000 pounds from the 107,399,000 pounds imported during the corresponding period last year. The decline was apparent in the decreased imports from the United States, which fell 11.2 per cent below the 1926 figure. There are indications that British markets may depend less on this source of supply in future years as a result of the development of the tobacco growing industry within the British Empire. In order to stimulate Empire tobacco production, the British Government has been granting Empire tobaccos special tariff preference since September 1, 1919. Empire supplies at the present time pay a tariff of only \$1.50 per pound while tobaccos from all other countries pay \$2.00 per pound.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

TOBACCO: Imports of unmanufactured leaf into the United Kingdom,
average 1904-08, 1909-13, 1914-18, 1919-23, annual 1924-27

Year	United States	British Empire	Other countries	Total	Per cent of total		
	States	Empire			United States	British Empire	Other countries
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
Average							
1904-08	92,943,695	232,375	11,461,800	104,637,870	88.82	0.23	10.95
1909-13	116,287,877	1,627,800	13,430,155	131,415,832	88.50	1.30	10.20
1914-18	135,904,185	5,064,414	7,789,780	143,758,379	91.35	3.41	5.24
1919-23	205,975,805	13,034,085	11,726,470	230,736,360	89.30	5.60	5.10
1924....	156,938,302	19,297,488	6,186,955	182,422,745	86.03	10.57	3.40
1925....	162,718,941	18,921,174	7,340,911	188,981,026	86.10	10.01	3.90
1926....	161,659,317	29,994,292	5,853,206	197,509,815	81.84	15.20	2.96
Jan-July 1926....	88,696,283	15,167,732	3,535,047	107,399,062	82.58	14.12	3.30
1927....	78,897,593	15,252,963	2,637,052	96,787,608	81.47	15.75	2.78

Source: Statements relating to The Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

The extent to which Empire production has been stimulated is manifest by the fact that imports from Empire sources during the calendar year 1926 amounted to 15 per cent of the total as compared with only 3.4 per cent during the five years 1914-18. It should be noted, however, that there has been more of a tendency for British Empire supplies to displace the tobaccos imported from sources of supply other than from the United States. Furthermore, tobacco consumption in Great Britain has increased more rapidly than has Empire production and total imports of all types of American leaf have been maintained during the past five years at a considerably higher level than before the war.

Germany

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into Germany during the first 6 months of 1927 increased 56,121,000 pounds over the 1926 period, the 1927 figure reaching 101,275,000 pounds. The increase affected practically all sources of supply of both cigar and cigarette leaf, including United States bright flue cured. Imports for 1926 were lower than usual, and the figures for 1927 are still below 1925. Continued increases in the 1927 monthly import figures, however, should bring the total for the year close to that of 1925.

Owing to the rate of taxation borne by cigarettes in Germany during 1926 and 1927, their relatively high retail price has stimulated both the sale of cigars and the imports of cigar leaf. In recent months, however, cigarettes appear to have enjoyed a renewed demand, reflected in the heavier imports of suitable leaf, including American. Our product, however, still holds a minor place in comparison with the demand for Turkish types. Most of the American leaf imported into Germany consists of the dark types from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, used mainly for pipe tobacco.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

GERMANY: Imports of leaf tobacco by months, 1925 to 1927

Month	1925		1926		1927	
	Total	From	Total	From	Total	From
	imports	U. S.	imports	U. S.	imports	U. S.
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
January.....	18,349	1,192	4,306	407	15,355	1,421
February....	19,575	1,778	5,713	662	16,797	1,566
March.....	23,786	3,021	6,701	949	16,633	1,721
April.....	15,873	1,256	7,113	812	15,759	1,424
May.....	18,607	1,332	8,833	1,129	18,683	1,697
June.....	16,443	1,350	12,484	1,554	18,047	1,677
July.....	31,616	3,320	12,988	1,227	18,713	
August.....	82,841	6,407	15,892	1,469		
September...	20,421	1,680	14,475	1,459		
October.....	7,770	355	14,265	1,450		
November....	4,743	390	15,917	1,433		
December....	4,548	475	16,084	1,422		
Total.....	264,572	22,556	134,776	13,773		

Source: Monatliche Nachweise über den Ausgärtigen Handel Deutschlands.

GERMANY: Imports of leaf tobacco, by countries of origin, January-June, 1926 and 1927

Source	January-June 1926	January-June 1927
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Bulgaria	5,386	9,912
Greece.....	9,238	15,837
Turkey.....	4,043	8,619
China.....	995	1,433
Dutch East Indies.....	12,270	34,746
Brazil.....	3,692	9,418
Dominican Republic.....	2,733	7,402
United States.....	5,313	9,506
Others.....	1,284	4,402
Total.....	45,154	101,275

France.

The production of leaf tobacco in France including Alsace Lorraine during 1926 amounted to only 25,223,000 pounds as compared with 69,308,000 pounds in 1925, according to the official production statistics issued by the French Government. The net balance for the year, after adding imports and deducting exports and reexports, amounted to 123,055,000 pounds as compared with 187,771,000 in 1925. The average net balance retained for consumption during the five years 1920-24 amounted to 140,522,000 pounds.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

Over a period of years, France produces around 40 per cent of her total tobacco requirements. The United States is by far the most important source of supply for the imported leaf. Approximately 53 per cent of the imports in 1926 came from the United States as compared with about 50 per cent in 1925. The French tobacco interests have been making strenuous endeavors towards developing the tobacco growing industry in Madagascar and Algeria. Imports from the French possessions in 1925, the latest year for which detailed statistics are available, amounted to 13,249,000 pounds as compared with 14,631,000 pounds in 1924 and an annual average of 5,828,000 pounds during the five years 1909-13.

FRANCE: Net supply of tobacco, average, 1909-13, 1920-24,
annual 1925-26

Item	Average 1909-13	Average 1920-24	1925	1926
	1,000 pounds	1000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Production.....	53,598	58,933	69,308	25,228
Imports.....	63,916	82,926	119,014	98,522
Total.....	117,514	141,859	188,322	123,750
Exports and reexports	164	1,337	551	695
Net balance.....	117,350	140,522	187,771	123,055

FRANCE: Imports of tobacco entered for consumption, average
1909-13, annual 1925-26

Imported from	Average 1909-13	1925	1924	1925	1926
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States....	30,528	24,368	27,808	58,517	53,088
Dominican Republic	a/	13,121	1,273	12,118	5,025
Brazil.....	a/	7,776	4,421	3,142	4,473
Algeria.....	5,826	6,087	13,635	11,801	19,137
Russia.....	5,306	-	-	-	-
Germany.....	6,905	a/	a/	9,309	7,207
Netherlands.....	3,488	197	4,266	1,768	a/
Austria-Hungary..	5,265	-	-	-	-
Philippines.....	1,152	2,687	2,358	-	1,571
Dutch East Indies	a/	1,531	1,560	17,435	a/
All others.....	5,444	9,251	2,716	4,926	8,021
Total.....	63,914	65,019	58,537	119,014	98,522

Source: Tableau General de Commerce et de la Navigation.

a/ All other countries, if any.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

Netherlands

Imports of leaf tobacco into the Netherlands during the first seven months of 1927 amounted to 39,773,000 pounds as compared with 41,852,000 pounds during the first seven months of 1926. Approximately 38 per cent of this quantity was supplied by the Dutch East Indies as compared with 42 per cent in the corresponding period of 1926. Imports from the United States show an increase, this country having supplied approximately 17 per cent of the total during the first seven months of 1927 as compared with only 12 per cent in the first seven months of 1926.

NETHERLANDS: Bonded warehouse trade in tobacco, 1925-1926

Kind	Stored in bonded warehouses		Taken out for a/ home consumption		Taken out for export b/	
	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Dutch East Indies						
Leaf Tobacco:						
Sumatra.....	33,472	37,209	4,676	5,154	29,089	34,431
Java.....	130,586	141,544	24,622	24,200	83,961	91,749
Borneo.....	218	448	58	112	184	363
American leaf:						
Seed leaf.....	2,031	988	1,432	1,219	938	1,440
Maryland.....	2,303	992	1,519	723	583	229
Kentucky.....	9,460	6,380	6,588	6,642	413	2,950
Virginia.....	7,335	7,150	6,314	4,320	2,795	2,381
Cuba.....	4,500	2,552	395	342	3,703	1,166
Brazil.....	10,291	13,001	2,821	3,256	6,274	11,237
Paraguay.....	1,474	1,671	763	708	523	3,051
Other American....	6,637	14,654	695	553	8,539	8,397
European leaf.....	9,198	6,482	768	1,184	7,672	6,235
Other leaf.....	9,766	10,706	4,446	3,508	7,258	12,747
Tobacco stems and waste.....	710	2,280	466	606	1,817	1,292
Manufactured tobacco	284	1,037	126	148	60	84
Domestic produced tobacco and tobacco manufactured.....	64	35	5	7	3	2
Total.....	228,380	247,180	55,692	52,692	153,963	177,754

Source: Maandstatistiek Van Den In-Unit-En Doorvoer, Entrepotverkeer.

a/ These statistics are also included in figures giving imports for home consumption in table on page 401.

b/ These statistics are not included in the regular export statistics given in table on page 401.

September 19, 1927

Foreign Crops and Markets

461

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D
NETHERLANDS: Imports and exports of tobacco, 1924-1926

Kind	Imports <u>a/</u>			Exports <u>b/</u>		
	1926	1924	1925	1926	1924	1925
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Dutch East Indies:						
Sumatra.....	4,721	4,960	5,183	504	626	423
Java.....	24,487	18,512	24,420	1,080	1,391	1,054
Borneo.....	59	79	119	4	4	4
Others.....	--	--	--	--	2	--
American leaf tobacco:						
Seedleaf.....	1,866	1,526	1,443	328	320	315
Maryland.....	5,687	3,528	3,064	13	9	4
Kentucky.....	11,525	10,243	12,522	19	134	20
Virginia.....	7,263	7,635	5,875	79	71	29
Cuba.....	427	216	379	6	13	4
Brazil.....	4,182	4,182	4,308	243	430	179
Paraguay.....	1,848	1,486	1,237	2	18	2
Others.....	759	553	633	53	57	51
European leaf tobacco:						
Hungary.....	51	60	18	--	--	--
Greece.....	982	1,437	1,058	41	31	60
Others.....	359	613	595	440	983	470
Other leaf tobacco:						
Algeria.....	1,041	2,474	794	2	13	9
Manila.....	684	670	356	7	20	11
Turkey.....	2,309	2,251	2,543	106	123	172
Others.....	1,500	3,333	1,772	11	18	46
Tobacco stems and waste	2,611	2,425	1,243	387	1,263	373
Total.....	70,950	65,893	67,604	3,322	5,537	3,225

Source: Nederland Maandstatistiek Van Den In-Uit-In Doervoer, 1923-1925.

a/ Includes goods directly imported into the Netherlands and goods delivered from bonded warehouses for home consumption.

b/ Does not include shipments abroad from bonded warehouses. See table, page 400, last column for these statistics.

TOBACCO (UNMANUFACTURED): International trade, average 1909-1913,
annual 1925 and 1926

Country	Year ended December 31					
	Average 1909-1913		1925		1926	
					Preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Principal exporting countries -						
Algeria.....	4,776	11,661	6,994	24,625	7,810	32,928
Brazil.....	620	59,991	3,260	76,830	---	61,504
British India.....	6,538	28,874	a/ 6,693	a/ 33,600	a/ 5,157	a/ 33,306
Bulgaria.....b/	---	4,310	---	74,179	---	c/ 45,635
Ceylon.....	---	4,093	2	2,852	3	1,973
Cuba.....	141	32,035	---	18,072	---	---
Dominican Republic	---	22,395	---	49,075	---	21,504
Dutch East Indies..	8,074	163,823	6,148	202,646	---	---
Greece.....	12,024	18,113	---	---	---	---
Hungary.....	---	---	4,602	4,664	10,483	3,240
Paraguay.....	---	11,361	---	d/ 5,944	---	d/ 4,923
Philippine Islands	45	26,018	531	38,420	---	31,611
Russia.....	1,084	23,223	---	---	---	---
United States.....	52,768	381,127	77,690	477,488	67,906	437,077
Principal importing countries -						
Argentina.....	14,988	41	20,131	279	d/ 12,914	d/ 123
Australia.....	13,740	b/	---	---	---	---
Austria.....	---	---	25,662	1,392	29,235	737
Austria Hungary...	49,984	23,192	---	---	---	---
Belgium.....	22,094	53	43,389	111	41,812	49
Canada.....	17,891	433	14,848	2,516	16,100	5,508
China.....	15,113	25,487	73,558	27,495	---	---
Czechoslovakia....	---	---	45,551	---	41,497	29
Denmark.....	8,774	100	10,043	---	11,996	---
Egypt.....	19,003	---	16,709	b/	15,370	b/
Finland.....	9,597	---	6,686	---	6,249	---
France.....	63,914	26	119,014	551	93,522	695
Germany.....	163,437	116	270,225	573	133,546	672
Irish Free State..	---	---	9,303	228	7,896	473
Italy.....	47,732	3,008	25,609	6,980	12,970	6,997
Japan.....	1,707	686	9,920	3,655	10,234	1,434
Netherlands.....	57,218	5,786	67,603	3,230	70,951	3,327
Norway.....	3,394	---	4,360	---	4,974	---
Poland.....	---	---	49,041	31	25,456	2,439
Portugal.....	6,535	279	---	---	---	---
Spain.....	51,026	---	56,448	---	25,753	---
Sweden.....	9,772	1	9,022	157	12,830	22
Switzerland.....	17,949	47	9,354	1	12,735	---
United Kingdom....	117,956	4,603	176,598	5,011	186,497	e/ 7,073
Other countries...	43,403	73,657	37,235	8,106	---	---
Total.....	846,929	928,609	1,206,755	1,066,963	871,771	753,179

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official sources. Tobacco comprises leaf, stems, and shippings, but not snuff.

a/ Sea-trade only. b/ Less than 500 pounds. c/ Nine months. d/ Six months.
e/ Includes snuff, etc., de-natured.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

Egyptian Cigarette Industry

The Egyptian cigarette industry has suffered from a continuous decrease of cigarette exports since 1921. In 1926 Egyptian cigarette exports were 3 per cent less than in 1925 and 53 per cent below 1921 exports. This decline in cigarette export trade is chiefly attributed to the imitation of Egyptian cigarette, which constitutes a well known type in the world market, in various other countries in order to avoid the payment of high import duties on the genuine product, according to Consul John L. Bouchal at Port Said. The use of labels purporting to show that the product is of Egyptian origin is widely resorted to by imitators. Even some Egyptian firms found it profitable to transfer the whole of their enterprises abroad, retaining only a branch office in Egypt, according to a trade report. It is pointed out that the Egyptian manufacturer reaps a double advantage from the transfer of his factory to a foreign country; the high import duty on cigarettes does not operate against his products and he is not forced to pay the high Egyptian import duty on raw tobacco, which has been exacted until recently. Thus the growth of cigarette industry in other countries caused by the stimulus of protection, is largely responsible for the severe competition with which the Egyptian industry is faced.

Various measures have been taken recently by the Egyptian government to aid the cigarette industry of the country. The government has increased, commencing November 1, 1926, the amount of drawback on exported cigarettes from \$1.36 to \$1.81 per pound, according to Consul Bouchal. The amount of duty collected by the customs authorities is \$1.81 per pound on tobacco from countries enjoying certain privileges in Egypt and \$2.27 on tobacco from other countries. It is hoped that this measure will improve the competitive position of the industry in the foreign markets. The Egyptian government has also taken steps to remedy the infringement on Egyptian cigarette trade marks in foreign countries. It has decided to alter the labels in use and to deposit specimens of the new labels in its consulates abroad in order to make them known to business firms and private individuals and thereby guard against danger of imitation. The government has also the intention to register the labels with the International Bureau at Berne and to authorize its consulates to prosecute foreign imitators. The most important purchasers of Egyptian cigarettes are United Kingdom with its colonies, Holland with her colonies and Palestine.

Production of leaf tobacco in Egypt has been prohibited for fiscal reasons. All the requirements of the Egyptian industry in leaf tobacco are satisfied by imports largely from the various countries of the Near East, China, Japan and Russia. Imports of leaf tobacco from the United States have been insignificant. The use of inexpensive Chinese and Japanese tobaccos is a post-war development. In 1913 Japan is not

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

listed among countries from which Egypt imported tobacco, while Chinese tobacco constituted only 8 per cent of the total tobacco imports, compared to 32 per cent in 1925 and 16 per cent in 1926. Imports from Japan constituted 9 per cent in 1925 and 18 per cent in 1926. The considerable decrease during 1926 in Egyptian imports from the Far Eastern countries is attributed by a British official publication to tariff discrimination on the part of the Egyptian government, aiming to raise the quality of the cigarettes by discouraging the use of inferior Japanese and Chinese tobaccos, which, because of their cheapness became popular during the last few years.

During recent years there has been a movement on foot to lift this ban on cultivation of tobacco in Egypt. The Ministry of Agriculture has conducted tobacco-growing experiments since 1919, but the interference of the Treasury brought them to an end early in 1926, according to a Report of May 5, 1927 from James F. Hodgson, American Commercial Attache at Cairo.

EGYPT: Foreign trade in tobacco products, annual
1921-1926

Year	Exports	Imports				
	Cigarettes	Cigarettes	Cigars	Manufac- tured tobacco	Tombac	Leaf tobacco
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1921.....	877	670	74	64	1,183	16,211
1922.....	779	246	79	44	1,140	15,313
1923.....	414	351	81	42	1,146	14,700
1924.....	379	330	84	39	1,145	15,211
1925.....	436	321	91	33	1,148	15,560
1926.....	414	396	99	36	1,135	15,235

Official sources.

Sumatra tobacco in the Philippines

A third successful crop of what is claimed to be genuine Sumatra tobacco was raised at the government experiment station, at Sarunayan, Cotabato, Philippine Islands, according to a recent trade report. The land near Sarunayan is rich, loamy mould and is claimed to be identical with that of Sumatra. Labor and other growing conditions are pronounced to be good.

THE WORLD TOBACCO SITUATION, CONT'D

Besides three pure Sumatra strains, one pure Sumatra-Florida strain and five hybrid strains, evolved by crossing the pure plants in various ways, are grown in Sarunayan. All bring top market prices, according to the report, and are praised by tobacco experts. Seeds and seedlings of these plants are supplied gratis to the colonists and Moros in the district, all of whom are now engaged in planting their own crop of improved tobacco. This is the first year that the experiment station has had sufficient seed and seedlings for free distribution. The original seed was brought over in a small quantity from Sumatra to Manila in 1921, since which time continuous experimentation has been taking place.

- - - - -

FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY

Establishment of Conventional Tariff Rates

A new commercial treaty between France and Germany became effective on September 6, 1927. The chief interest in this treaty lies in the establishment of so-called conventional (*) tariff rates on certain products that enter into the trade between these two countries. Other countries that have most-favored-nation clauses in their commercial treaties with Germany and France will thus share in the benefits of any tariff concessions which Germany and France may have granted to each other under the terms of this treaty.

The full text of the treaty has not yet been received by the Department, but cabled dispatches and newspaper advices indicate that the commodities affected by the new conventional rates of duty consist primarily of manufactured articles and certain raw materials, including chemicals. The only important product of agricultural origin is flour on which Germany has fixed a conventional rate of 11.50 Marks per 100 kilos (\$2.44 per barrel of 196 lbs.). This represents a reduction of one Mark per 100 kilos from the general tariff, which is 12.50 Marks per 100 kilos (\$2.65 per barrel of 196 lbs.).

As the United States enjoys most-favored-nation treatment under its commercial treaty with Germany, the new rate of duty will be effective on imports of flour from the United States. Imports from other countries that do not enjoy most-favored-nation treatment will continue subject to the general rate of 12.50 Marks per 100 kilos. The general tariff on American flour became operative on July 1, 1927, when the provisional trade agreement between France and Germany expired. Prior to that time imports of flour from the United States were subject to the conventional rate of 11.50 Marks per 100 kilos. In other words, the tariff situation with respect to flour will be precisely the same as it was prior to July 1, 1927.

(*) Germany and France have what are commonly known as bargaining tariffs, i.e., the executive branch of the government has the power to make special concessions in the way of reductions from the general tariff rates fixed by law in return for equivalent concessions granted by other countries. The tariff rates established by law are known as the general tariff, while the rates fixed in treaties are known as conventional rates. The term "conventional" is derived from the word "convention", which is another name for and of the same effect as a treaty.

FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY, CONT'D

The United States does not have a most-favored nation clause in its treaty with France, and American exports to that country will not, therefore, enjoy the benefit of the minimum rates which have been granted to Germany under the terms of this treaty. As the products on which France has granted conventional rates in favor of Germany consist largely, if not entirely, of manufactured goods, the French stipulations do not appear to directly affect exports of American agricultural products.

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-27.

Crop and country	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	1,143,407	1,502,529	1,487,530	1,250,019	1,191,396	95.3
Canada.....	351,690	405,976	513,384	383,419	502,199	131.0
North America, 2 countries reported	1,495,097	1,908,505	2,000,934	1,633,438	1,693,595	103.7
Europe, 14 countries previously reported and unchanged.....	494,325	444,229	556,094	564,266	539,772	95.7
England and Wales..	96,913	104,930	96,600	104,300	92,387	88.6
Austria.....	29,030	22,112	26,761	29,955	27,006	90.2
Czechoslovakia.....	96,147	82,960	89,863	95,066	90,940	95.7
Lithuania.....	22,910	18,584	20,849	22,008	18,464	83.9
Europe, 18 countries reported.....	739,325	672,815	790,167	815,595	768,569	94.2
Africa, 3 countries previously reported	17,631	11,755	19,489	11,455	30,210	263.7
Total 23 countries reported.....	2,252,053	2,593,075	2,810,590	2,460,488	2,492,374	101.3
Est. world total ex. Russia and China.	3,581,000	3,675,000	3,964,000	3,728,000		

Continued --

CEREAL CROPS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1924 - 1927

Crop and country	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States.....	184,812	181,575	216,554	188,340	259,406	137.7
Canada.....	45,275	88,807	112,668	99,684	98,049	98.4
North America, 2 countries reported..	230,087	270,382	329,222	288,024	357,455	124.1
Europe, 16 countries previously reported and unchanged.....	309,415	258,085	340,498	355,738	344,600	96.9
England and Wales.....	50,658	46,572	47,133	42,747	38,489	90.0
Czechoslovakia.....	71,108	44,583	57,206	52,501	54,656	104.1
Lithuania.....	8,820	9,317	11,252	11,420	8,497	74.3
Europe, 19 countries reported.....	440,001	358,557	456,089	462,416	446,242	96.5
Africa, 3 countries previously reported	91,800	74,785	90,956	55,211	80,837	146.4
Asia, 5 countries previously reported	133,027	117,226	137,125	136,974	117,279	85.6
Total 27 countries reported.....	894,915	820,950	1,013,392	942,625	1,001,813	106.3
Est. world total excl. Russia & China..	1,432,000	1,311,000	1,534,000	1,450,000		
CORN						
United States.....	2,712,364	2,309,414	2,916,961	2,646,853	2,456,561	92.8
Canada.....	17,297	11,998	10,564	7,815	6,859	87.8
North America, 2 countries reported	2,729,661	2,321,412	2,927,525	2,654,668	2,463,420	92.8
Europe, 3 countries previously reported and unchanged.....	87,203	99,035	116,306	105,694	101,296	95.8
Czechoslovakia.....	8,398	10,240	12,043	10,452	10,629	101.7
Europe, 4 countries reported.....	95,601	109,275	128,349	116,146	111,925	96.4
Africa, 2 countries previously reported	3,728	4,134	3,964	4,497	6,082	135.3
Total 8 countries reported.....	2,828,990	2,434,821	3,059,838	2,775,311	2,581,427	93.0
Est. world total excl. Russia.....	4,126,000	3,844,000	4,502,000	4,371,000		

CEREAL CROPS: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Crop and country	Average 1909- 1913	1924	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	690,108	864,428	676,429	832,809	850,892	103.4
Canada	197,119	262,097	411,373	409,811	458,741	111.9
Mexico.....	11,481	10,357	9,440	10,244	11,108	108.4
Total North America(3)	898,708	1,136,882	1,097,245	1,252,864	1,330,741	106.2
15 European countries previously reported and unchanged.....	1,020,036	787,098	1,063,656	911,923	953,957	104.6
England and Wales.....	55,770	50,885	50,773	48,633	51,918	106.6
Netherlands.....	4,976	4,706	5,743	5,487	5,438	99.1
Austria.....	12,813	8,490	10,671	9,438	10,472	111.0
Czechoslovakia.....	37,879	32,238	39,309	34,130	37,846	110.9
Lithuania.....	3,264	3,319	5,285	4,130	4,813	115.1
Latvia.....	1,475	1,582	2,165	1,860	2,829	152.1
Europe, 21 countries reported.....	1,136,213	888,318	1,177,602	1,015,701	1,067,273	105.1
Africa, 3 countries re- ported.....	58,385	51,126	68,311	52,789	63,933	121.2
Asia, 3 countries reported	383,827	395,985	371,047	363,896	371,839	102.2
Total 30 countries reported.....	2,477,133	2,472,311	2,714,205	2,685,230	2,835,786	105.5
Estimated world total, ex- cluding Russia & China	3,041,000	3,142,000	3,400,000	3,417,000		
RYE						
United States.....	36,093	65,466	46,456	41,010	61,484	142.9
Canada.....	2,094	13,751	13,688	12,114	17,462	144.1
Total North America..	38,187	79,217	60,144	53,124	78,946	148.6
13 European countries previously reported and unchanged.....	364,337	259,874	396,665	324,754	358,083	110.3
Austria.....	22,785	16,189	21,656	18,712	19,605	104.8
Czechoslovakia.....	63,532	44,735	58,097	45,903	48,816	106.3
Lithuania.....	24,283	18,295	26,116	13,811	21,022	152.2
Latvia.....	13,061	7,888	12,406	6,119	12,480	204.0
Europe, 17 countries reported.....	489,004	346,881	514,940	409,304	460,006	112.4
Total 19 countries reported.....	527,191	426,198	575,084	462,428	528,952	116.5
Estimated world total, ex- cluding Russia & China	1,025,000	742,000	1,013,000	813,000		

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for 1927-28,
with comparisons

Item and country	Average 1900-10 to 1917-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	Per cent 1927-28 is of 1926-27
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
AREA					
United States.....	34,152	46,055	47,087	40,526	86.3
Total other countries previously reporting and unchanged a/.....	13,199	13,265	17,115	17,750	103.7
Total above regions...	47,351	64,313	64,202	58,276	90.9
Estimated world total excluding China.....	62,500	83,400			
PRODUCTION b/	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
United States.....	13,033	15,104	17,977	12,692	70.6
Other countries report- ing c/.....	2	3	14	25	178.6
Total above regions...	13,035	15,112	17,991	12,717	70.7
Estimated world total	20,900	27,900	22,200		

a/ Includes Russia, Bulgaria, India, Italy, Chosen and Algeria.

b/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

c/ Bulgaria and Algeria.

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1927

Country	Average 1909- 1913	1925	1926	1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	357,699	223,465	356,123	399,798	112.3
Canada.....	77,843	70,632	61,137	83,135	101.3
Total.....	435,542	294,097	417,260	481,933	110.2
Total 10 European coun- tries reporting in 1927	474,524	513,176	492,083	493,305	100.0
Total 12 Northern Hemisphere countries....	910,066	910,272	920,348	975,238	104.8
Estimated world total excluding Russia and China.....	4,647,000	5,225,000	4,332,000		

FLAX: Acreage in countries reporting for 1927, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Country	Average 1909-1913	1924	1925	1926	Preliminary 1927	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
Countries producing seed only	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Canada.....	1,034,874	1,276,667	1,128,100	753,065	476,000	64.8
United States.....	2,439,800	3,469,000	3,073,000	2,897,000	2,633,000	91.8
Argentina.....	4,113,474	6,522,515	6,201,100	6,672,000	6,721,000	100.7
2 other countries <u>b/</u> <u>c/</u>	(3,000)	50,983	55,937	53,000	52,000	98.1
Total 5 countries....	7,646,108	11,119,163	10,463,137	10,355,065	9,902,000	95.6
Countries producing seed and fiber						
Total 8 countries						
prev. reported <u>d/</u>	578,450	377,643	443,833	440,023	445,181	101.2
Netherlands (revised)	53,055	31,515	37,500	34,500	26,670	77.6
Northern Ireland..... <u>e/</u>	42,340	42,823	37,726	70,524	26,334	86.3
Rumania.....	71,233	50,638	63,150	50,600	25,000	49.4
Poland.....	191,710	261,953	265,850	203,100	272,000	101.5
Latvia.....	161,906	119,486	192,986	157,650	<u>f/</u> 156,000	99.0
Estonia.....	135,193	75,912	112,826	83,400	89,000	105.5
Total 14 European countries.....	1,014,507	939,790	1,157,960	1,064,597	1,039,145	97.6
Total 19 countries...	8,660,615	12,108,953	11,621,097	11,419,662	10,941,145	95.8
Estimated world total.....	15,370,000	19,034,000	19,441,000	18,964,000		

a/ Estimates for present boundaries.

b/ Morocco and Tunis.

c/ Rough estimate.

d/ See Foreign Service Release, July 21, 1927, and "Foreign Crops and Markets", August 22, 1927, page 274.

e/ Rough estimate based on percent of Northern Ireland acreage to acreage of all Ireland, 1923-1925.

f/ Flax and hemp.

FLAXSEED: Production in countries reporting for 1927, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Country	Average 1909-1913 a/	1924	1925	1926	1927 Pre- liminary	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	<u>1,000 bu</u>	<u>1,000 bu</u>	<u>1,000 bu</u>	<u>1,000 bu</u>	<u>1,000 bu</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Canada revised...	12,040	9,695	9,297	5,948	5,158	86.7
U. S. "	19,543	31,547	22,424	18,592	23,935	128.7
Total N. America.	21,583	41,242	31,721	24,540	29,093	118.6
Belgium.....	b/ 472	463	488	468	415	88.7
Bulgaria.....	6	4	3	3	7	233.3
Morocco.....	0	433	402	344	394	114.5
Tunis.....	37	17	37	37	47	127.0
Total 6 countries	32,098	42,159	32,651	25,392	29,956	118.0
Estimated world total.....	111,186	132,652	158,242	139,516		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Estimate for present boundaries.

b/ Three year average

FLAX FIBER: Production in countries reporting for 1927, average 1909-1913, annual 1924-1927

Country	Average 1909-1913 a/	1924	1925	1926	1927 Pre- liminary	Per cent 1927 is of 1926
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Netherlands.....	17,276	20,490	25,925	25,048	12,125	52.6
Belgium.....	51,828	35,379	51,352	76,396	116,167	151.1
Bulgaria.....	332	131	197	132	265	200.8
Total 3 countries	59,546	56,060	75,474	100,076	128,557	128.5
Estimated world total.....	1,230,700	1,113,100	1,512,400			

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Estimates for present boundaries.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-September 10, 1926 and 1927
 PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-September 10, 1926 and 1927

Commodity	July 1-Sept 10		Week ending			
	1926	1927 <u>a/</u>	Aug 20 1927	Aug 27 1927	Sept 3 1927	Sept 10 1927
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat <u>b/</u>	56,441	33,294	4,600	3,174	4,441	5,513
Wheat flour <u>c/</u>	12,413	7,935	691	959	573	714
Rye.....	3,493	2,777	0	332	784	1,238
Corn.....	2,623	1,017	54	42	126	74
Oats.....	1,500	1,182	74	15	175	122
Barley <u>b/</u>	4,340	6,722	455	861	723	977
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc						
Wiltshire sides...	146,010	86,666	576	1,410	1,814	1,502
Bacon, including						
Cumberland sides..	119,252	77,865	1,592	1,257	1,135	1,926
Lard.....	504,265	469,378	9,050	12,208	7,111	16,935
Pickled pork.....	20,346	18,989	243	346	417	428

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Corrected to July 31, 1927. b/ Including via Pacific ports this week: Wheat 2,781,000 bushels, flour 33,100 barrels. Barley from San Francisco none. c/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. In terms of bushels of wheat.

WHEAT: Exports from principal countries, average August 1926,
 1927, weekly August 20-September 10, 1927

Country	1926	1927	1927, week ending			
	Weekly av Aug	Weekly av Aug	Aug 20	Aug 27	Sept 3	Sept 10
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Argentina.....	541	1,396	856	1,130	1,202	1,184
Australia.....	446	1,327	1,838	1,496	1,088	704
British India..... <u>a/</u>	339	350	330	504	264	144
Canada.....	2,274	3,206	2,532	3,004	2,870	4,910
Danube and Bulgaria....	300	120	24	128	88	320
Russia..... <u>c/</u>	483	236	0	0	0	0
United States.....	6,710	4,486	5,291	4,133	5,014	6,227
Total <u>c/</u>	10,510	10,895	10,931	10,445	10,526	13,489

Compiled from official sources and Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. a/ Three weeks only. b/ Two weeks only. c/ Excludes Russia.

September 19, 1927

Foreign Crops and Markets

413

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	September 8 1927	September 15, 1927	September 16, 1926
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	44.50	46.00	45.00
Copenhagen, official quotation...	39.27	39.87	37.23
Berlin, 1a quality.....	40.63	40.63	---
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish.....	40.77	41.93	40.19
Dutch, unsalted.....	40.19	41.93	36.50
New Zealand.....	38.67	39.11	35.65
New Zealand, unsalted.....	39.54	40.41	36.50
Australian.....	37.80	38.24	34.11
Australian, unsalted.....	38.23	38.67	34.76
Argentine, unsalted.....	37.58	38.45	32.15
Siberian.....	34.54	35.20	28.89

Quotations converted at par exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ending		
		Sept. 7, 1927	Sept. 14, 1927	Sept. 15, 1926
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Number	70,663	77,452	50,884
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs	16.10	15.17	17.77
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	15.06	15.36	17.04
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	12,038	13,727	9,763
Hogs, purchases, Ireland.....	"	31,355		19,622
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides....	\$ per 100 lbs	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	22.58
Canadian " ".....	"	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	23.42
Danish " ".....	"	25.20	25.64	26.68

a/ No quotation

Index

	Page		Page
Crop and Market Prospects	370	:: Sugar beets, area and production,	
-----		:: Europe, September 15, 1927.....	375
Barley:		:: TOBACCO	
Exports, U. S. Sept. 10, 1927.....	373	:: Area, world, av. 1909-13,	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: annual 1925-27.....	386
annual 1924-27.....	373,407	:: Exports, unmanufactured:	
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		:: U. S. by countries and classes,	
1927.....	376,413	:: June 30, 1927.....	389
Commercial treaty, Franco-German		:: U. S. by classes, June 30, 1924-27	391
September 6, 1927.....	405	:: Exports, cigarettes, U. S. by countries	
Corn:		:: av. 1910-14, annual 1924-27....	391
Exports, Argentina, Sept. 10, 1927..	374	:: Imports, unmanufactured:	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: France for consumption, av. 1909-13,	
annual 1924-27.....	374,407	:: annual 1923-26.....	399
Cotton:		:: Germany by countries, Jan-June, 1927.	398
Area, production, world, av.		:: Germany by months, 1925-27.....	398
1909-10 to 1913-14, annual		:: U. K., Jan-July, 1927.....	397
1925-26 to 1927-28.....	375,409	:: U. S. by classes, 1924-27.....	392
Production prospects, India,		:: International trade:	
September 12, 1927.....	375	:: Netherlands, 1924-26.....	401
Flax, area, world, av. 1909-13,		:: World, av. 1909-13, annual 1925-26.	402
annual 1924-27.....	410	:: Industry, (cigarette) Egypt, 1926..	403
Flaxseed, production, world, av.		:: Market situation, Europe, Aug., 1927.	392
1909-13, annual 1924-27.....	376,411	:: Production notes, various countries,	
Flax fibre, production, world, av.		:: 1927.....	380
1909-13, annual 1924-27.....	411	:: Production, Sumatra types,	
Grain:		:: Philippines, 1927.....	404
Exports, U. S. by weeks, 1927....	412	:: Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Procurements, Russia, July-		:: annual 1924-27.....	387
August, 1927.....	371	:: SITUATION, WORLD, AUGUST, 1927....	378
Meat:		:: Supply, France, av. 1909-13,	
Exports (pork), U. S. by weeks,		:: annual 1925-26.....	399
1927.....	412	:: Warehouse trade, Netherlands, 1925-26.	400
Imports (bacon) Great Britain,		:: Wheat:	
August, 1927	377	:: Exports, principal countries,	
Prices (pork) foreign markets,		:: September 10, 1927.....	371,412
1927.....	413	:: Exports, U. S., Sept. 10, 1927...	372
Supplies (pork), London Central		:: Growing conditions, Europe,	
Markets, January-August, 1927	377	:: September 1, 1927.....	370
Oats:		:: Prices, U. S., Sept. 10, 1927....	372
Exports, U. S. Sept. 10, 1927....	374	:: Production prospects, southern	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		:: hemisphere, Sept. 12, 1927.....	371
annual 1924-27.....	374,406	:: Production prospects, Russia,	
Onions, exports to U. S., Spain,		:: Sept. 1, 1927.....	371
September 12, 1927.....	377	:: Production, world, av. 1909-13,	
Potatoes, production, world, av.		:: annual, 1924-27.....	370,408
1909-13, annual 1925-27.....	409	::	
Rye, production, world, av.		::	
1909-13, annual 1924-27.....	373,408	::	

